are existing in the State of Madhya Pradesh and many parts thereof are totally dependent on rains;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take to improve the irrigation facilities in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 10200 thousand hectares, irrigation facilities created in Madhya Pradesh at the end of 1991-92 is 4533.30 thousand hectares, which is about 20 per cent of the total cultivable area of 22830 thousand hectares against the National average of 44.5 per cent.

(c) The targets for creation of irrigation potential through major, medium and minor schemes for the 8th Five Year Plan have been fixed at 550 thousand hectares and 500 thousand hectares respectively.

Implementation of major and medium Projects in the country

1764. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects under implementation in the country;

(b) the number of such projects which have surpassed their target date and by what period;

(c) what has been the increase in their cost due to delay in their completion; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to accelerate the pace of their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (d) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Plan in which started	Number of projects spilling-over from VII Plan		
	Major	Medium	Total
I	2	2	4
II	5	..	5
III	16	4	20
Annual Plans 1966-69	5	1	6
IV	20	10	30
V	59	105	164
Annual Plans 1978-80	13	31	44
VI	34	98	132
VII	17	41	58
TOTAL :	171	292	463

Note: 1. On an average, Major & Medium projects are expected to take about 10—15 years and 5 years respectively for completion. Hence 120 major projects started before VI plan and 251 medium project started before VII Plan can be considered to be running behind schedule.

2. This includes non plan projects also.

3. The completion of a project gets delayed due to inadequate allocation of funds, technical problems encountered during execution, problems encountered in acquisition of land, rehabilitation and resettlement, delay in transfer of forest land, change in scope of the project during decation, and octractual problems. It leads to escalation in cost of the project. A study conducted in Central Water Commission indicates that rise in price during execution is only a small fraction of the overall escalation in cost.

4. Eighth Plan strategy provides for strict prioritisation in funding for completion of ongoing projects. The Planning Commission has also decided to rigorously follow earmarking of outlays for irrigation projects.

Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award

1765. DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award of 1979;

(b) to what extent the award has been implemented by the State Governments concerned;

(c) what are the obligations derived from a 1957 convenant (Number 107) of the ILO ratified by Government in 1958;

(d) what is the achievement as on date, with regard to the re-settlement and rehabilitation of the people around the Narmada Valley;

(e) whether in order to review the project in its entirety Government propose to set up an independent commission consisting of environmentalists, scientists, biologists, sociologist etc; and

(f) if not, whether Government would consider the desirability of setting up such a commission?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):

(a) A Statement I is enclosed. (*See below*)

(b) In accordance with the directives of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal the Narmada Sagar Dam shall be completed concurrently with or earlier than the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam. According to this stipulation in the Award, construction programmes for both these projects have been framed by the State Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. According to the latest implementation schedules prepared for completion of these projects, the Sardar Sarovar Dam is expected to be completed by June, 1998, while the Narmada Sagar Dam is proposed to be completed upto the crest level by June, 1998. The work of rehabilitation and re-settlement of oustees from the submergence area of the Sardar Sarovar Dam is in progress as per schedule. The policies adopted by the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for rehabilitation and re-settlement of the project affected people are more liberal than those provided under the Award. Appropriate institutional mechanism have been set up for implementation of the decision of the Tribunal.

(c) As per the indigenous and tribal population convention, 1957 (Number 107) of the ILC ratified on 29-9-1958, the Governments shall have the primary responsibilty for.